

## REC

2. The keeper of the rolls in a city.  
I ask'd, what meant this wilful silence?  
His answer was, the people were not us'd  
To be spoke to except by the recorder. *Shakep. Rich. III.*  
The office of recorder to this city being vacant, five or six  
persons are soliciting to succeed him. *Swift.*
3. A kind of flute; a wind instrument.  
The shepherds went among them, and sang an eclogue,  
while the other shepherds, pulling out recorder, which pos-  
sessed the place of pipes, accorded their music to the others  
voice. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
In a recorder, the three uppermost holes yield one tone,  
which is a note lower than the tone of the first three. *Bacon.*  
The figures of recorders, and flutes and pipes are straight;  
but the recorder hath a less bore and a greater above and  
below. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
To RECOU'CH. *v. n.* [re and couch.] To lie down again.  
Thou mak'st the night to overvail the day;  
Then lions whelps lie roaring for their prey;  
And at thy powerful hand demand their food;  
Who when at morn they all recouch again,  
Then tolling man till eve pursues his pain. *Wotton.*  
To RECOVER. *v. a.* [recoverer, Fr. *recuperer*, Lat.]  
1. To restore from sickness or disorder.  
Every of us, each for his self, laboured how to recover him,  
while he rather daily sent us companions of our deceit, than  
ever return'd in any found and faithful manner. *Sidney.*  
Would my Lord were with the prophet; for he would re-  
cover him of his leprosy. *2 Kings v. 3.*  
The clouds dispell'd, the sky resum'd her light,  
And nature flood recover'd of her fright. *Dryden.*  
2. To repair.  
Should we apply this precept only to those who are con-  
cerned to recover time they have lost, it would extend to the  
whole race of mankind. *Rogers.*  
Even good men have many failings and lapses to lament  
and recover. *Rogers.*  
3. To regain.  
Stay a while; and we'll debate,  
By what fate means the crown may be recover'd. *Shakep.*  
The spirit of the Lord is upon me, to preach the gospel to  
the poor, and recovering of sight to the blind. *Luke iv. 18.*  
Once in forty years cometh a pope, that calleth his eye  
upon the kingdom of Naples, to recover it to the church. *Bac.*  
These Italians, in despite of what could be done, re-  
covered Tiliaventum. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*  
I who e'er while the happy garden sung,  
By one man's disobedience lost, now sing  
Recover'd Paradise to all mankind,  
By one man's firm obedience. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*  
Any other person may join with him that is injured, and  
assist him in recovering from the offender so much, as may  
make satisfaction. *Locke.*  
4. To release.  
That they may recover themselves out of the snare of the  
devil, who are taken captive by him. *2 Tim. ii. 26.*  
5. To attain; to reach; to come up to.  
The forest is not three leagues off;  
If we recover that, we're sure enough. *Shakep.*  
To RECOVER. *v. n.* To grow well from a disease.  
Adam, by this from the cold suden damp  
Recovering, his scatter'd spirits return'd. *Milton.*  
RECOVERABLE. *adj.* [recoverable, Fr. from *recuperer*.]  
1. Possible to be restored from sickness.  
2. Possible to be regained.  
A prodigal's course  
Is like the sun's, but not like his, recoverable, I fear. *Shak.*  
They promised the good people ease in the matter of pro-  
cessions, by which the debts from parliament men and their  
followers were not recoverable. *Clarendon.*  
RECOVERY. *n. f.* [from *recuperer*.]  
1. Restoration from sickness.  
Your hopes are regular and reasonable, though in tempo-  
ral affairs; such as are deliverance from enemies, and reco-  
very from sickness. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*  
The sweat sometimes acid, is a sign of recovery after acute  
distempers. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*  
2. Power or act of regaining.  
What should move me to undertake the recovery of this,  
being not ignorant of the impossibility? *Shakep.*  
These counties were the keys of Normandy;  
But wherefore weeps Warwick?  
For grief that they are past recovery. *Shakep. Henry VI.*  
Mario Sanudo lived about the fourteenth age, a man full of  
zeal for the recovery of the Holy Land. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*  
3. The act of cutting off an entail.  
The spirit of wantonness is sure feared out of him; if the  
devil have him not in fee simple, with fine and recovery. *Shak.*  
To RECOUNT. *v. a.* [recount, Fr.] To relate in detail;  
to tell distinctly.  
Bid him recount the fore-recited practices. *Shakep.*  
How I have thought of these times,  
I shall recount hereafter. *Shakep. Julius Caesar.*

## REC

- Plato in *Timæo* produces an Egyptian priest, who recounted  
to Solon out of the holy books of Egypt the story of the flood  
universal, which happened long before the Grecian inunda-  
tion. *Raleigh's History of the World.*  
The talk of worldly affairs hindereth much, although re-  
counted with a fair intention: we speak willingly, but seldom  
return to silence. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*  
Say, from these glorious seeds what harvest flows,  
Recount our blessings, and compare our woes.  
RECOUNTMENT. *n. f.* [from *recount*.] Relation; recital.  
When from the first to last, betwixt us two,  
Tears our recountments had most finely bath'd;  
As how I came into that desert place. *Shakep.*  
RECOVERED, for RECOVERED. *Spenser.*  
RECOUSE. *n. f.* [recursus, Lat. *recursus*, Fr.]  
1. Frequent passage. Obsolete.  
Not Priamus and Hecuba on knees,  
Their eyes o'ergall'd with recouse of tears. *Shakep.*  
2. Return; new attack.  
Preventive physick, by purging noxious humours and the  
causes of diseases, preventeth sickness in the healthy, or the  
recouse thereof in the valctudinary. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*  
3. [Recur, Fr.] Application as for help or protection. This  
is the common use.  
Thus died this great peer, in a time of great recouse unto  
him and dependance upon him, the house and town full of  
servants and suitors. *Wotton's Buckingham.*  
The council of Trent commends the making recouse, not  
only to the prayers of the saints, but to their aid and assis-  
tance. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Div. on Roman Idol.*  
Can any man think, that this privilege was at first con-  
ferred upon the church of Rome, and that christians in all  
ages had constant recouse to it for determining their differ-  
ences; and yet that that very church should now be at a loss  
where to find it?  
All other means have fail'd to wound her heart,  
Our last recouse is therefore to our art. *Dryden.*  
4. Access.  
The doors be lockt,  
That no man hath recouse to her by night. *Shakep.*  
RECREANT. *adj.* [recreant, Fr.]  
1. Cowardly; mean spirited; subdued; crying out for mercy;  
recounting out of fear.  
Let be that lady debonaire,  
Thou recreant knight, and soon thyself prepare  
To battle. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
Dost  
Thou wear a lion's hide? dost it for shame,  
And hang a calf's skin on those recreant limbs. *Shakep.*  
Here standeth Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk,  
On pain to be found false and recreant. *Shakep.*  
Thou  
Must, as a foreign recreant, be led  
With manacles along our street. *Shakep.*  
The knight, whom fate and happy chance shall grace  
From out the bars to force his opposite,  
Or kill, or make him recreant on the plain,  
The prize of valour and of love shall gain. *Dryden.*  
2. Apostate; false.  
Who for so many benefits receiv'd,  
Turn'd recreant to God, ingrate and false,  
And so of all true good himself dispos'd. *Milton's Par. Reg.*  
To RECREATE. *v. a.* [recreo, Lat. *recreo*, Fr.]  
1. To refresh after toil; to amuse or divert in weariness.  
He hath left you all his walks,  
And to your heirs for ever; common pleasures,  
To walk abroad and recreate yourselves. *Shakep.*  
Necessity and the example of St. John, who recreated him-  
self with sporting with a tame partridge, teach us, that it is  
lawful to relax our bow, but not suffer it to be unfurled. *Taylor.*  
Painters, when they work on white grounds, place before  
them colours mixt with blue and green, to recreate their eyes,  
white wearying and paining the sight more than any. *Dryden.*  
2. To delight; to gratify.  
These ripe fruits recreate the nostrils with their aromatick  
scent. *More's Divine Dialogues.*  
3. To relieve; to revive.  
Take a walk to refresh yourself with the open air, which  
inspired fresh doth exceedingly recreate the lungs, heart and  
vital spirits. *Harvey on Consumption.*  
RECREATION. *n. f.* [from *recreate*.]  
1. Relief after toil or pain; amusement in sorrow or distress.  
The chief recreation the could find in her anguish, was  
sometime to visit that place, where first she was so happy as  
to see the cause of her unhapp. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Till visit  
The chapel where they lie, and tears, shed there,  
Shall be my recreation. *Shakep. Winter's Tale.*  
The great men among the antients understood how to re-  
concile manual labour with affairs of state; and thought it no  
lessening to their dignity to make the one the recreation to the  
other. *Locke on Education.*  
2. Refreshment;

## REC

2. Refreshment; amusement; diversion.  
You may have the recreation of surprizing those with ad-  
miration, who shall hear the deaf person pronounce what-  
ever they shall desire, without your seeming to guide him.  
*Holder's Elements of Speech.*  
Nor is that man less deceived, that thinks to maintain a  
constant tenure of pleasure, by a continual pursuit of sports  
and recreations: for all these things, as they refresh a man  
when weary, so they weary him when refreshed. *South.*  
RECREATIVE. *adj.* [from *recreare*.] Refreshing; giving re-  
lief after labour or pain; amusing; diverting.  
Let the music be recreative, and with some strange  
changes. *Bacon.*  
Let not your recreations be lavish spenders of your time;  
but chuse such as are healthful, recreative and apt to refresh  
you: but at no hand dwell upon them. *Taylor.*  
The access these trifles gain to the closets of ladies,  
seem to promise such easy and recreative experiments, which  
require but little time or charge. *Boyle.*  
RECREATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *recreative*.] The quality of  
being recreative.  
RECREMENT. *n. f.* [recrementum, Lat.] Drofs; spume;  
superfluous or useless parts.  
The vital fire in the heart requires an ambient body of a  
yielding nature, to receive the superfluous ferocities and other  
recrements of the blood. *Boyle.*  
RECREMENTAL. *adj.* [from *recrement*.] Drofsy.  
RECREMENTITIOUS. *adj.* [from *recrement*.] Drofsy.  
To RECRIMINATE. *v. n.* [recriminor, Fr. *re* and *crimi-*  
nor, Latin.] To return one accusation with another.  
It is not my business to recriminate, hoping sufficiently to  
clear myself in this matter. *Stillingfleet.*  
How shall such hypocrites reform the state,  
On whom the brothels can recriminate? *Dryden.*  
To RECRIMINATE. *v. a.* To accuse in return. Unusual.  
Did not Joseph lie under black infamy? he scorned to much  
as to clear himself, or to recriminate the trumpet. *South.*  
RECRIMINATION. *n. f.* [recrimination, Fr. from *recriminate*.]  
Return of one accusation with another.  
Publick defamation will seem disobliging enough to pro-  
voke a return, which again begets a rejoinder, and so the  
quarrel is carried on with mutual recriminations. *Gov. of Tong.*  
RECRIMINATOR. *n. f.* [from *recriminate*.] He that returns  
one charge with another.  
RECRUDESCENT. *adj.* [recrudescent, Lat.] Growing painful  
or violent again.  
To RECRUIT. *v. a.* [recruter, Fr.]  
1. To repair any thing wasted by new supplies.  
He was longer in recruiting his flesh than was usual; but  
by a milk diet he recovered it. *Wise man's Surgery.*  
Increase thy care to save the sinking kind;  
With greens and flow'rs recruit their empty hives,  
And seek fresh forage to sustain their lives. *Dryden.*  
Her cheeks glow the brighter, recruiting their colour;  
As flowers by sprinkling revive with fresh odour. *Granville.*  
This sun is set; but see in bright array  
What hosts of heavenly lights recruit the day!  
Triumphant still. *Granville.*  
Seeing the variety of motions, which we find in the world  
is always decreasing, there is a necessity of conserving and  
recruiting it by active principles; such as are the cause of  
gravity, by which planets and comets keep their motions in  
their orbs, and bodies acquire great motion in falling. *Newton.*  
2. To supply an army with new men.  
He trusted the earl of Holland with the command of that  
army, with which he was to be recruited and assisted. *Clar.*  
To RECRUIT. *v. n.* To raise new soldiers.  
The French have only Switzerland besides their own coun-  
try to recruit in; and we know the difficulties they meet with  
in getting thence a single regiment. *Addison.*  
RECRUIT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Supply of any thing wasted.  
Whatever nature has in worth deny'd,  
She gives in large recruits of needful pride. *Pope.*  
The endeavour to raise new men for the recruit of the  
army found opposition. *Clarendon.*  
2. New soldiers.  
The pow'rs of Troy  
With fresh recruits their youthful chief sustain:  
Not theirs a raw and unexperienc'd train,  
But a firm body of embattel'd men. *Dryden.*  
RECTANGLE. *n. f.* [rectangle, Fr. *rectangulus*, Latin.] A  
figure which has one angle or more of ninety degrees.  
If all Athens should decree, that in rectangle triangles the  
square, which is made of the side that subtendeth the right  
angle, is equal to the squares which are made of the sides  
containing the right angle, geometers would not receive  
satisfaction without demonstration. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*  
The mathematician considers the truth and properties be-  
longing to a rectangle, only as it is in idea in his own mind.  
*Locke.*

## REC

- RECTANGULAR. *adj.* [rectangularis, Fr. *rectus* and *angulus*,  
Latin.] Right angled; having angles of ninety degrees.  
Bricks moulded in their ordinary rectangular form, if they  
shall be laid one by another in a level row between any sup-  
porters sustaining the two ends, then all the pieces will ne-  
cessarily sink. *Wotton's Architecture.*  
RECTANGULARLY. *adv.* [from *rectangular*.] With right  
angles.  
At the equator, the needle will stand rectangularly; but ap-  
proaching northward toward the tropic, it will regard the  
stone obliquely. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*  
RECTIFIABLE. *adj.* [from *rectify*.] Capable to be set right.  
The natural heat of the parts being insufficient for a perfect  
and thorough digestion, the errors of one concoction are not  
rectifiable by another. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*  
RECTIFICATION. *n. f.* [rectification, Fr. from *rectify*.]  
1. The act of setting right what is wrong.  
It behoved the deity to renew that revelation from time to  
time, and to rectify abuses with such authority for the re-  
newal and rectification, as was sufficient evidence of the truth  
of what was revealed. *Forbes.*  
2. In chymistry, rectification is drawing any thing over again  
by distillation, to make it yet higher or finer. *Quincy.*  
At the first rectification of some spirit of salt in a retort, a  
single pound afforded no less than six ounces of phlegm. *Boyle.*  
To RECTIFY. *v. a.* [rectifier, Fr. *rectus* and *facio*, Lat.]  
1. To make right; to reform; to rectify.  
That wherein unfounder times have done amiss, the better  
ages ensuing must rectify as they may. *Hooker.*  
It shall be bootless,  
That longer you defer the court, as well  
For your own quiet, as to rectify  
What is unsettled in the king. *Shakep. Henry VIII.*  
Where a long course of piety has purged the heart, and  
rectified the will, knowledge will break in upon such a soul,  
like the sun shining in his full might. *South.*  
The substance of this theory I mainly depend on, being  
willing to suppose that many particularities may be rectified  
upon farther thoughts. *Burnet.*  
If those men of parts, who have been employed in vitiat-  
ing the age, had endeavoured to rectify and amend it, they  
needed not have sacrificed their good sense to their fame. *Add.*  
The false judgment he made of things are owned; and the  
methods pointed out by which he rectified them. *Aiterbury.*  
2. To exalt and improve by repeated distillation.  
The skin hath been kept white and smooth for above fif-  
teen years, by being included with rectified spirit of wine in  
a cylindrical glass. *Grew's Museum.*  
RECTILINEAR. *adj.* [rectus and linea, Lat.] Consisting of  
RECTILINEAR. *adj.* [rectus and linea, Lat.] Consisting of  
right lines.  
There are only three rectilinear and ordinate figures, which  
can serve to this purpose; and inordinate or unlike ones must  
have been not only less elegant, but unequal. *Ray.*  
This image was oblong and not oval, but terminated with  
two rectilinear and parallel sides and two semicircular ends.  
The rays of light, whether they be very small bodies pro-  
jected, or only motion and force propagated, are moved in  
right lines; and whenever a ray of light is by any obstacle  
turned out of its rectilinear way, it will never return into the  
same rectilinear way, unless perhaps by very great accident.  
*Newton's Opticks.*  
RECTITUDE. *n. f.* [rectitudo, Fr. from *rectus*, Lat.]  
1. Straightness; not curvity.  
2. Rightness; uprightness; freedom from moral curvity or ob-  
liquity.  
Faith and repentance, together with the rectitude of their  
present engagement would fully prepare them for a better  
life. *King Charles.*  
Calm the disorders of thy mind, by reflecting on the wis-  
dom, equity and absolute rectitude of all his proceedings. *Att.*  
RECTOR. *n. f.* [rector, Fr. *rector*, Latin.]  
1. Ruler; lord; governor.  
God is the supreme rector of the world, and of all those  
subordinate parts thereof. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
When a rector of an university of scholars is chosen by the  
corporation or university, the election ought to be confirmed  
by the superior of such university. *Ascham's Parergon.*  
2. Parson of an unimpropriated parish.  
RECTORSHIP. *n. f.* [rectoratus, Fr. from *rector*.] The rank or  
office of rector.  
Had your bodies  
No heart among you? or had you tongues to cry  
Against the rectors of judgment. *Shakep.*  
RECTORY. *n. f.* [rectorie, Fr. from *rector*.]  
A rectory or parsonage is a spiritual living, composed of  
land, tithes and other oblations of the people, separate or de-  
dicated to God in any congregation for the service of his  
church there, and for the maintenance of the governor or  
minister thereof, to whose charge the same is committed.  
*Spelman.*  
RECUATION.